

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



**Standing Group of Experts on Lumpy Skin Disease
in South East Europe**
under the GF-TADs umbrella

SGE LSD9

Athens, 16-17 October 2019

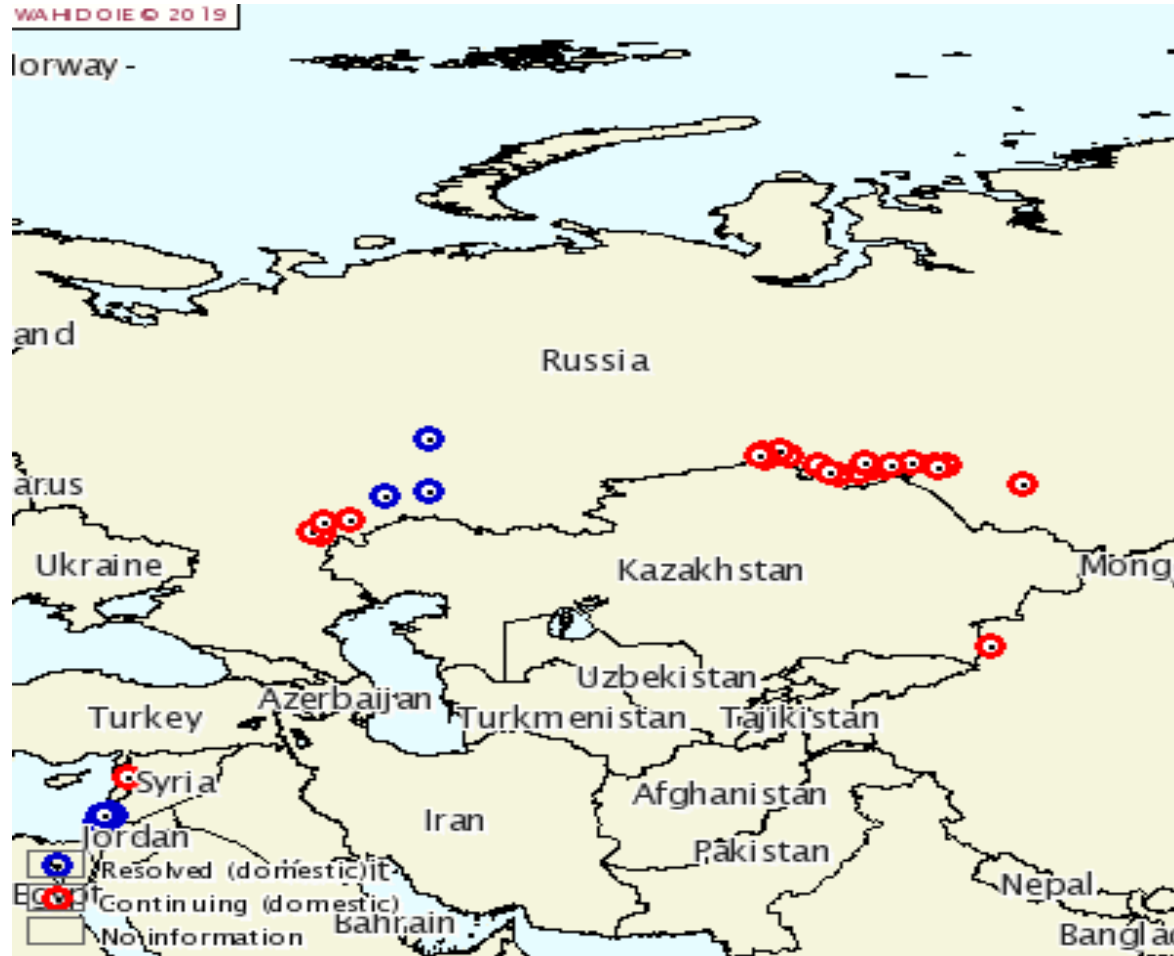
LSD in Central Asia

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Lumpy Skin Disease

Map of LSD outbreaks in 2019



Lumpy Skin Disease

People's Republic of China case

Qiongbola Village, Qiongbola Township, Qapqal Xibe Autonomous County, Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang



Lumpy Skin Disease

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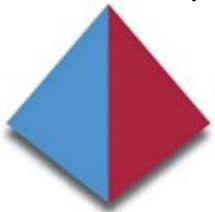
Case reported on the 3rd August 2019

Confirmed on the 10th August 2019 (polymerase chain reaction (PCR) – National Research center for exotic animal diseases, China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center (National laboratory))

65 cattle, 100% morbidity, 0% mortality

Origin of the infection: Unknown or inconclusive

Measures applied: Movement control inside the country, surveillance outside containment and/or protection zone, screening, traceability, quarantine, official destruction of animal products, official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste, stamping out, zoning, disinfection, vaccination permitted (if a vaccine exists) and no treatment of affected animals.



Lumpy Skin Disease

LSD in Central Asia prior to 2019

The OIE Regional Seminar on LSD for Central Asia countries was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 26-27 April 2018

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan attended the event. Turkmenistan was unable to attend. Russia also attended the meeting.

In the meeting was highlighted: *“the importance of vaccination using effective vaccines and proper vaccination strategy, the important role of insects, the ineffective role of geographical barriers and the apparent non-involvement of wildlife and the high risk of LSD recurrence in areas with partial vaccine coverage”*

At the time of the meeting, only Kazakhstan was vaccinating (live homologous attenuated (strain of Neethling virus : Lumpivax) No information at that time regarding Turkmenistan, as they could not attend the event.



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LSD in Central Asia prior to 2019

The Caucasus and Central Asia



Standing Group of Experts on Lumpy Skin Disease in SE Europe under the GF-TADs umbrella

Lumpy Skin Disease

Turkmenistan



LSD is a notifiable in Turkmenistan.

To date, no cases of LSD had been registered in the Country.

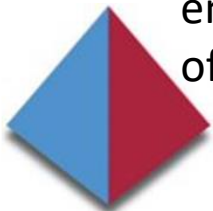
Since 2018, the annual disease control plan includes a vaccination program among cattle in border areas to create a buffer zone.

They use a Russian-made vaccine (Virus vaccine against sheep pox and cattle infectious nodular dermatitis cattle dry, manufacturer: FSBI "ARRIAH").

The vaccine is procured from the state budget, the activities are financed by the government.

Specialists of the State Veterinary Service carry out vaccination.

They are aware of the situation with LSD in neighboring countries due to the emergency notification of the OIE and cooperate with the veterinary services of neighboring countries.



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Tajikistan

LSD is notifiable in Tajikistan.

No cases of the disease reported in the country.
Experts are aware of measures to prevent and combat this disease.



In the eventuality of report case of this disease, they will act according to the instructions: registration, notification, alerts, notifications, restrictions, quarantine, health and liquidation measures.

No vaccination program currently in the country.

Normal vaccination strategy (not in place for LSD): if there is a need, procurement, transportation, storage, distribution, vaccination will be carried out according to the instructions. Vaccination, if needed, will be conducted by public and private veterinarians.

They are aware of the situation with LSD in neighboring countries via monitor the information of the WAHIS and WAHID OIE / OIE systems.

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Kazakhstan

LSD is notifiable in Kazakhstan.

The only and last case was in 2016, in the Kubash farm of the Makash rural district of the Kurmangazinsky district of the Atyrau region.



Actions after outbreak: stamping out and disinfection of all vehicles (official vehicles of veterinary inspectors, medical examinations, etc.) and emergency response: IP control, movement prohibited, regional surveillance, awareness campaign, training on veterinarians.



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Kazakhstan

Vaccination: They had vaccinated since 2017. To date, 3,704,380 cattle of the Akmola, Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kyzylorda, Kostanai, Mangystau, Pavlodar and North Kazakhstan regions had been vaccinated. Vaccine used: live attenuated viral vaccine against LSD - LUMPIVAX™ Neethling-type



Vaccination is free. LSD vaccine is procured centrally by the Committee of Veterinary Control and Supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the expense of the republican budget.

Vaccination is carried out in accordance with the approved Plan of veterinary measures for the prevention of especially dangerous animal diseases for 2019 by veterinary units of the local executive body.

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Kyrgyzstan



LSD is notifiable in Kyrgyzstan.

No cases had been reported in the country.

No vaccination is currently in place in the country. The Center for Veterinary Diagnostics and Expertise for the Northern Region conducts seromonitoring on LSD.

If vaccination implemented: Cattle older than 3 months old will be subject to vaccination for the prevention of livestock in border regions with the Republic of Kazakhstan. The vaccination will be carried out by a private veterinarian at the expense of the owner of the animals, under the supervision of a state veterinary inspector.



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Uzbekistan



No LSD cases had been officially reported in Uzbekistan

According to the information from the seminar held in 2017, They were practicing any vaccination at that time.

No information on the current situation



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Many thanks

Any questions?

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